

RAY C. BROWN

(Continued from Page 1)

Mail. The Mail, however, has, seemingly, refused to give it publicity as I have waited since the 12th, the day on which the article appeared and on which my letter was written, and it has not been run. Yesterday I sent it to the Daily Telegraph with request that they use it, but they, too, are evidently much "peevish," as I fail to find it in their columns. I am enclosing herewith the article, together with a copy of my letter and another clipping written by a certain J. Welby Haughton along about the same lines as the first article. A number of these of a similar nature, have appeared in the English Press ever since America began winning the events in Stockholm, but I have managed to keep cool and swallow them until Hawaii citizens were called "strained" Americans, then I felt called upon to say something—or, rather, attempted to say something.

Daily Mail Article.

The article in the Daily Mail which angered Mr. Brown said in part:

Most of the athletic spirit in America is not to be limited. I have been investigating the after careers of American athletes. Quite a large number win by their Olympic successes paid posts as trainers and what not. A man who wins in the Stadium is a made man, in a small way, and this prospect, of course, greatly adds to the serious energy of the competitor. He is not professional, but he is making a profession.

The day I arrived at Stockholm I heard men in the Stadium itself discussing what are called "track tactics," which consist not less in winning than in preventing others from winning. The elaboration of the game is excessive. A government premium, a private guarantee of \$22,000, the hiring of a fine steamer to convey the team, suggest a more than Greek extravagance. The loud responses of their athletes to the deaf trainer practicing his man in "corner work" were not always agreeable on preliminary days in the Stadium. The very generosity and zeal of the team and its organizers created some confusion between the parts of hosts and guests, not always to the satisfaction of Sweden.

Again, in their eagerness to miss no victory that might win points, the definition of American citizenship is considerably strained. A native of Hawaii, which is an island I do not know how far from America, competing as a duke with resounding title, wins from the Americans, who

are not expert swimmers, one of the most notable victories in the games. An Indian supplies the deficiency of Americans in distance running.

South Africans Eligible.

On such a principle the South Africans, who were in their smaller way almost as successful as the Americans, would have good reason to be included in the British team.

Of course the Americans are naturally specialists and we are not. In the United States as many as 80,000 people will flock to see an athletic meeting. In England 50,000 is a big "gate." We play many games of many sorts. The Americans play few. Our way, in my view at least, is preferable. It is better doubtless to be an all-round athlete than to be forced into preeminence at one single event. But this does not in the least excuse a nation for going out unprepared and ill-equipped into a competition on which the interest of more than half the world is centered. If the team had been collected and the competition organized by men as well qualified as the Americans, who had begun early enough, we should have done well instead of badly. The classical Greeks used to train for a year. The Americans and the Finns are not afraid of training for several years. It is better not to ask how long preparation has been made by some of our athletes, or how often training has been broken even within sight of the final race.

We lost because we deserved to lose.

Another clipping to which Mr. Brown refers is as follows:

Wall from Loser.

To the Editor of The Daily Mail. Sir:—It makes the ordinary man very indignant to hear all this abuse of English athletes. Because other countries like to specialize their men into machines, only capable of doing one thing well, it does not show that they are in any way superior to our men. This sort of thing produces curiosities, not men.

A cat can be taught to climb a long rope and then descend on a parachute. This does not improve her as a cat. She is simply a curiosity.

We have quite enough specialists as it is. Before a man can really be considered an athlete he ought to be able to hold his own in half-a-dozen different events.

"Gladitorial shows" are generally considered a sign of decadence. Yet your correspondents seem to wish to extend the system further and make all games into professions, and thus ruin all sport except betting!

J. WELBY HAUGHTON, L. R. C. B. Tannachie, Woodlane, Falmouth.

Brown Answers Slurs. Mr. Brown's letter to the mail says: LONDON, July 12th, 1912.

To the Editor of the Mail, London.

Sir:—I desire, through your paper, to convey to Mr. W. Beach Thomas, the author of "The Scandal of the Olympic Games," which was published in your issue of the 12th, July, the information that Hawaii is a part of the United States, under United States Laws, and that its citizens enjoy the same privileges as citizens of the mainland just as though Hawaii were contiguous territory thereto, and that the committee, charged with selecting the best our country had to offer did not, at any time, feel called upon to "strain" American citizenship in getting together a list of athletes who were capable of doing credit to their country. We probably have as many more at home who, if called upon, could represent us equally as well as those we now have in Stockholm.

The "duke with resounding title," so facetiously referred to, is a young Hawaiian of excellent character making no claim to title, but answering to the name of Duke Kahanamoku and, while the author says Americans "are not expert swimmers," I think I could bring him about a dozen more almost equal to Duke who can give good accounts of themselves in any company.

(Signed) RAYMOND C. BROWN.

O. Hawaii.

WANT CLERK

(Continued from Page 1)

of income and expenditures. Such reports should contain such other information in regard to the affairs of the counties as the several Boards of Supervisors may desire to submit.

This is the law that required the Supervisors to make their report to the Legislature. It is Act 25, Session Laws of 1909.

The Legislature of 1911 passed the following as Act 31, Session Laws of 1911, which was signed by the Governor and became law upon March 27, 1911:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the Auditor of the city and county of Honolulu and of each of the counties of the Territory to prepare, submit to the Board of Supervisors, transmit to the Auditor of the Territory, and publish in a newspaper of general circulation, in the months of January, April, July and October respectively in each year, a statistical report showing in compendious form all financial transactions of the city and county or the county, as the case may be, for the preceding three calendar months, exhibiting separately the receipts and expenditures by or on account of each office, board, commission, institution, and service or work, classifying the items of income and expenditure according to a plan to be approved by the Auditor of the Territory.

It shall also be the duty of each such Auditor to prepare, submit to the Board of Supervisors, and transmit to the Governor, in the month of January in each year a similar report for the preceding calendar year, and the Governor shall transmit such report to the Legislature.

Section 2. Section 84 of Act 33 of the Laws of 1906, Section 63 of Act 118 of the Laws of 1907, AND ACT 24 OF THE LAWS OF 1909, ARE HEREBY REPEALED.

The Legislature of 1911 expressly repealed the law requiring the Supervisors to make a report for the Legislature.

City and County Auditor James Bicknell is now making the Auditor's reports as required by the law of 1911. Deputy City and County Attorney Milverton is the Board's legal adviser in this matter. It was he who is credited with the oral opinion to the preceding Board of Supervisors that the city and county of Honolulu did not have to make a report to the Legislature. The next board, the incoming board, found that it had to make such a report and one was hastily gotten up. Secretary to the Mayor Rivenburgh volunteered to do the work and City Engineer Gere helping.

Mr. Milverton's advice now is understood by Board members to be that they must make the report.

When the question as to the repeal of the law was broached by the Star-Bulletin to various city officials this morning, they agreed that the law has been repealed. City Clerk Kaiuokalani traced the history of the present question back to its inception and after reviewing the various legislative acts, declared that it is plain to him that the law has been repealed.

Mr. Milverton will be asked for an expression of opinion on the matter.

"I see where President Taft has been asked to appoint a woman to the Supreme Court vacancy."

"Nonsense! Do you suppose any normal woman is going to take a place where she has to sit still and let other people do all the arguing?"

FILIBUSTER HALTS DEFICIENCY BILL

Mann Prevents Passage Because of Hawaii Water Power Site

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—As the result of a filibuster engineered by Minority Leader Mann, the House today was forced to adjourn without passing the general deficiency bill, although it was on its way to final passage. The filibuster was aimed at a water power site amendment attached under a special rule to the measure, and at times throughout the debate the exchanges were acrimonious.

The rider empowered the Secretary of War to "grant and lease" to the successful bidder the rights to surplus water of the Schofield Barracks, on the island of Oahu, Hawaii. Mann asserted that it was an attempt to give over valuable government property to a monopoly.

Mann charged that the special rule fastening the rider was framed so that a roll call could not be had on the question and in order that its supporters could "dodge responsibility."

Representative Fitzgerald retorted that the corporation now operating the water privileges on the government reservation was paying nothing for the privilege, which was worth from \$40,000 to \$50,000 a year. He said the legislation was for the purpose of clearing up the situation and compelling the company to pay its just returns.

A series of sharp exchanges between Mann and Representatives Mondell of Wyoming and Kahn of California on the Republican side and Representatives Fitzgerald and Shirley of Kentucky and Page of North Carolina resulted finally in Representative Fitzgerald announcing his intention to shut off all debate.

"The gentleman from New York may knock me down and drag me out," shouted Mann, "but he won't do it with my yielding consent."

Raising the point of no quorum, the minority leader followed that roll call with a series of parliamentary tactics. A few at a time, the Democrats dwindled away to prepare for the caucus at 8 o'clock. Watching his opportunity, Mann again raised the point of no quorum, just as the amended bill was about to be put to a vote. This forced adjournment.

OIL TRUST IN CALIFORNIA HAS \$25,000,000 INCREASE

RICHMOND, Calif., July 30.—What disposition will be made of \$25,000,000 to be derived from a new stock issue voted by the Standard Oil Company at the meeting in Richmond today is interesting oil men.

One of the first things will be the payment of a debt of \$12,000,000 to the New Jersey corporation. The rest of the proceeds will provide for the continued expansion of business, requiring large construction of plants and equipment.

The debt to the New Jersey corporation was probably incurred at the first building of the plant in Richmond. It is said \$10,000,000 will be spent as fast as possible in increasing its capacity.

California will undoubtedly have in the refinery the largest in the world in a few years, as it now has the largest oil-producing fields in the world.

It is probable that a fourth pipe line will be constructed and that some vessels will be added to the fleet of twenty-five steam and sailing vessels and bay craft.

From \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 will go into the smaller refinery at El Segundo and \$500,000 will be used in erecting a distributing and office building in San Francisco. A large 67-acre is also employed here.

In its last statement the corporation put the value of its Richmond plant, probably including its fleet and pipe lines at \$30,000,000. But just what amount of this is represented by the refinery is not stated, but it is said the investment in Richmond, where works have been erected that are supplying the Orient and the entire Pacific Coast with 175 different products is \$14,000,000.

More than \$3,000,000 in enlargements has been put in here in the last two years, including new stills, an asphalt plant and concrete and steel machine shops and barrel and packing houses.

The company has just ordered \$6,300,000 brick of the Richmond plant for more stalls and other works.

Several Europeans and a hundred or more Asiatic passengers are traveling from Central and South American ports to Asiatic ports in the big T. K. K. steamer Bujo Maru, now at the port discharging a shipment of nitrates.

Photo-Engraving of highest grade can be secured from the Star-Bulletin Photo-Engraving Plant.

RAILROADS MAY DELAY OPENING OF PANAMA CANAL

Democrats in House Blocking the Necessary Appropriation Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—Unless Congress, at this session provides for the operation of the Panama canal, President Taft and Secretary Stimson believe it will be practically impossible for the army engineers to keep their promise to open the big ditch to the ships of the world next year.

According to information brought to the White House yesterday, the prospect of action at this session is growing dimmer.

Mr. Stimson was understood to believe there is little contention over the proposed administration and operation of the canal, but the questions of tolls and of railroad-owned steamships have stirred up controversy in both houses and today neither the President nor his Secretary of War was hopeful of settling it.

The Panama bill was put aside again in the Senate yesterday after Senator Brandegee, who is guiding it, stated that the adjournment probably would be hastened if it were considered in the Senate, while the postoffice bill was in conference, but the only ray of comfort that flittered through to the White House was the news that Representative Adamson of Georgia, chairman of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, was considering the introduction of a joint resolution providing for the machinery of administration and operation of the canal.

Mr. Adamson was understood to be ready to bring in such a resolution whenever it became apparent there is no chance for a compromise.

President Taft was much concerned today over the prospect of a delay in the opening of the canal.

In many speeches he has predicted that the Atlantic and the Pacific would be joined at Panama in 1913 and at one time the President believed he would be able to steam through the canal on the old battleship Oregon when the formal opening was celebrated during his present term in the White House. When he broke ground at San Francisco last October for the Panama-Pacific Exposition he practically promised the people of the coast to have the canal ready next year, spoke of the Oregon as the ship that should first cleave its water and made it clear that he would like to be on her bridge when the trip began.

So far the President has refused to write a special message to Congress on the subject of the canal. He told visitors recently that he did not believe it necessary for him further to advise Congress of his position.

Within the last few days, however, members of the house have notified him they would oppose any legislation in regard to the Panama canal that did not settle all the matters involved.

Secretary Stimson has taken issue with the Congressmen, but the President has not made known his attitude. It was said last night he might send in a special message.

BARK NUUANU NOT SOLD.

Inquiry at the office of Hind, Rolph & Co. yields the information that the bark Nuuanu is not yet sold. There have been overtures made to buy the vessel, a survey was held and the report of it sent to San Francisco. A sale will possibly result, but nothing further is known of the matter at the local agency of the Nuuanu.

The last of the cargo for Honolulu in the Matson Navigation steamer is expected will be discharged this evening and that vessel will be dispatched for Island ports and San Francisco.

The Hyades brought lumber, feed, forage and general merchandise to the extent of several thousand tons.

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THE CLARION
Cor. Fort and Hotel Sts.

CLOTHING TALK

Just as we have established a high standard in the merchandise we handle so have we established a standard in store service. That standard we sincerely believe in. We keep our merchandise on a high plane, aiming to give our customers the best that the market produces for the least money. We make a special effort in our clothing department, and when a garment leaves our store it is faultless, and fits equal to the finest merchant-tailored clothes.

SUGAR CONCERN DISINCORPORATES

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7.—

Within the next few days application for the disincorporation of the Western Sugar Refining Company will be made. That was admitted yesterday at the San Francisco offices of the concern.

That John D. and Adolph Spreckels wish to conduct their sugar business as a partnership and not as a corporation with the binding of red tape they claim is now surrounding corporations is the reason given for the disincorporation.

Some weeks ago application for the disincorporation of the California Sugar Refining Company was made and a final settlement of the affairs of that corporation, which is not an active company, will be made August 23d.

W. H. Hannam, secretary of the Western Sugar Refining Company, admitted yesterday that it had been decided to disincorporate the concern.

He explained that John D. and Adolph Spreckels had secured entire control

of the corporation and were desirous of conducting the business as a partnership.

There will be no change in the name of the company, according to Hannam, and there will be no change in the manner of conducting the business.

Hannam denies that the disincorporation is contemplated because of the corporation tax provided for under the Curtin amendment to the State Constitution. He also denies that the sugar trust investigation has anything to do with the disincorporation.

Lace blouses are worn, but they are no longer veiled with chiffon, although trimmings—collars and revers—of chiffon, usually black, are allowed.

To prevent milk from curdling add a good pinch of carbonate of soda to each quart before putting it on to boil.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Hang woollens out on the line dripping wet, without wringing them at all. If dried in this way they will not shrink.

Before pouring hot fruit into a glass dish or jar put it on a wet cloth. This will keep the glass from cracking.

Shot taffets is being much used for everywhere.—Dallas News.

BATTELLE SUGAR TEST RESULTS,
NOTED JAPANESE EDUCATOR HERE,
U. S. CONTROL FOR MOLOKAI COLONY?
FOOD SCREENING LAW ENFORCED,
AUCTION OF PUNCHBOWL LOTS,
PECK FIGHTING FOR RIGHT OF WAY,
MORTAR RECORDS NOT SATISFACTORY,
HARRY IRWIN'S WORK FOR SUGAR,

Are titles of news items that appeared in this paper YESTERDAY—twenty-four hours ago—and were given to the public while they were news.

The **HAWAII** Theater

Grand Opening

Thursday Evening, Aug. 15

Honolulu's Newest and Coziest Theater

HOTEL STREET, NEAR BETHEL (Formerly the Savoy Theater)

The following **FEATURE FILMS** will be shown:

"Officer Murray"

"Bronco Billy's Narrow Escape"

"Gun Smugglers"

"String of Beads"

TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY

Box Office opens 6:30.

First performance begins at 7 o'clock; second performance at 8:30.

ADMISSION 10c and 15c—No Higher

Sachs' 20th Anniversary Clearance Sale

THE BIG SELLING EVENT OF THE YEAR

IS NOW GOING ON. Great Reductions throughout the store. Tailored Hats, Ready-to-Wear Garments, Muslin Underwear, and Children's Garments can now be bought at about ONE-HALF THEIR REGULAR PRICE.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd., Corner Fort and Beretania Streets